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"THE BEST NEWS AND ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE CAMPBELL COMMUNITY"

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Current Comment

Another example of Hitler culture was the recent destruction of a library of Hebrew works valued at approximately five millions of dollars. In our opinion the Germans are not so far removed from the cave man that they can afford to cast aside the influence of Jewish civilization.

The Austrian-German seems to have lost track of one salient fact during his campaign of persecution, and that is that Jews thrive under oppression. They have been the social underdogs for so many generations that they have developed a technique for living under the most adverse circumstances. Mr. Hitler will have to keep his eye on the lamb, else it will turn into a tiger some time and unseam his midriff.

The practice of inadequately marking danger points on the highways until a few people have come to grief there was forcibly brought to the writer's attention the other night while enroute to Palo Alto.

Cutting off the Peninsula highway a few miles above Santa Clara and heading for the south end of the Bayshore, our party arrived at the end of construction just as the dust was settling around a fearful accident. Three Chinese youths, traveling at a good clip, failed to see the barricade at the end of the road in time to stop or make the indicated right turn. As a result they turned over into a telephone pole, and two of them were killed.

Later in the week, passing the same spot, we were not surprised to find the corner illuminated by strong flood lights.

The same thing holds true of railroad grade crossings. Kill off a few motorists, and then, possibly, we have separation. Witness Madrone and San Juan crossings on the Monterey highway. If these preventative measures had been resorted to a long time ago it woud have resulted in considerable saving of life.

Which brings us to another subject: All this highway work—ironing out curves, marking danger spots, anteing on separation projects—all takes money. And at the present writing the highway fund is short just five millions of dollars, borrowed for other purposes by Controller Ray L. Riley, who seems to be having some trouble getting the money back into the fund.

Questioned by contractors, who feared the transfer would retard construction and maintenance, Riley stated that he had every legal right to borrow from the fund, and that it would be paid back from other funds when money becomes available.

The manipulation, however, does not sit well upon the stomachs of a citizenry which emphatically voted down the proposition of diverting part of the gas tax money into channels other than those down which flows the business of California highways.

That Campbell can "dish it out" as well as "take it," even in these times of straightened circumstances, was revealed this week when it became necessary to raise some 75 dollars for insurance for the night watchman. In less than a day's time local business and professional men had subscribed the needed money.

And it won't be long now before we will all have a chance to subscribe to another fund—the Campbell community chest. While Mr. Roosevelt's program may have made community chests unnecessary in some parts of the country, such is not the case hereabouts, and from all outward appearances the local chest will be subjected to quite a beating this winter.

Pundita Circle To Open Season At Mrs. D.H. Cramer's

The 25th anniversary of the organization of the Pundita circle will be celebrated at the first meeting of the 1933-34 season Sept. 27 at the home of the president, Mrs. D. H. Cramer, on Winchester road.

Mrs. Cramer, Mrs. J. J. Pardee, Mrs. M. E. Purmort, and Mrs. M. E. Mumma are on a committee to get in touch with all former members of the circle who have moved away in hopes of having some of them present at this meeting, or to get from them messages to read at the meeting.

Mrs. Cramer is entering her second term as presiding officer of the circle. Other officers are Mrs. W. H. Stray, vice president; Mrs. Wilbur Mitchell, secretary; Mrs. E. F. Pope, treasurer; and Mrs. Stanley Smith, parliamentarian.

The following standing committees were appointed by the president;

Mrs. C. E. LaMontagne, Mrs. A. E. Wood, Mrs. R. Y. Maxon, Mrs. Jennie Davidson, program; Mrs. M. E. Mumma, Mrs. W. H. Stray, and Mrs. G. W. Burrow, charity; Mrs. Laura Allen and Mrs. Wendell Thomas, publicity; Mrs. B. O. Curry, Mrs. L. J. Carboni, and Miss Anne Schulte, visiting; Mrs. E. K. Clendenning and Mrs. M. E. Purmort, membership; Miss Kathryn Wood and Mrs. A. C. Anderson, music, and Mrs. J. J. Pardee, garden.

CONSERVATION OF CREEK WATER TO BEDISCUSSED HERE

A public meeting for the discussion of water conservation will be held Friday, Sept. 15, at 7:30 o'clock at the Campbell grammar school. All residents of the community who are interested in the water situation are invited to be present at this important meeting.

The question of conserving the water of the Los Gatos creek will be discussed and some action will be taken to re-establish the old Page dam and ditches to spread the flood waters of the creek to the orchards west and north of Campbell.

COTTRELL TO TALK ON LEGISLAUTRE SUNDAY EVENING

This Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock at the Congregational church C. C. Cottrell, member of the state assembly, from San Jose, will talk on the highlights of the 1933 California state legislature.

The address, according to reports, will be straight from the shoulder, and the speaker will be prepared to answer any questions from the audience.

From the Cats

Robert Whitaker of Los Gatos was a visitor in Campbell Monday.

Campbell Schools Open Sept. 25; High School Registration Sept. 21-2

HIGH SCHOOL

On Sept. 25 school starts. This is definite word from the office of D. H. Cramer, principal of the local high school. The retarded prune harvest is responsible for the late opening, according to school authorities.

Registration of students vill occur Thursday and Friday, Sept. 21 and 22, and all pupils are urged to appear on one or the other of those two days in order that Monday's program will not be upset by late registrants.

With the exception of school nurse and assistant instructor in agriculture, who have not yet been selected, the faculty lineup, together with their subjects, are as follows:

D. H. Cramer, principal, trigonometry; Neil Best, vice principal, Algebra, geometry, general science; Claribel Boesch, biology, chemistry; Muriel Carson, vocational English, Latin; T. A. Cutting, algebra, geometry, modern history; Anna D. Dart, typing, bookkeeping, commercial geography, stenotypy; Lois Gardner, sewing, cooking, nglish; Ruby D. Howes, physical education; M. F. Hughes, farm mechanics; Harriet Hummel, English; Helen M. Nielsen, ancient, modern, and U. S. history, and civics; R. E. Noddin, physics, physical education; Lillian M. Rae, English, girls' advisor; Dorothy Saunders, drawing, applied art, English; A. A. Thielke, music; Elizabeth Thomas, Spanish, German; Marion T. Cox, Typing, shorthand, business English; C. E. York, agriculture.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

With school opening Monday, Sept. 25, the staff of the Campbell Union Grammar school is preparing for action under the direction of Superintendent Ira R. Abbott, who returned last week from his vacation to start the business of the year.

Representing all departments, a brief review of the staff members and their duties follows:

Mary Fablinger, high 8th, history and reading; Hancie Naylor, low 8th, geography and art; John Paviso, high 7th, arithmetic, physical education, manual training; Ruth Stuart, low 7th, English and music; Maude Sourisseau, high 6th, hygiene; Dorothy Merriman, low 6th; Marion Plumm, high 5th; Frances Swane, low 5th; Ora Jasper, high 4th; Mabel C. Davidson, low 4th; Adele Grandeman, high 3rd; Edythe Bell, low 3rd; Phoebe Pugh, high 2nd; Frances Forward, low 2nd; Emma Wilson, high 1st; Lillian Roberts, low 1st; Margaret Singleton, low 1st; Gertrude Laidlaw, preventorium; Margaret Dean Haworth, kindergarten; Irene Burns, T.B. ward, County hospital; Eva Rector, hospital; Bessie Porter, preventorium; Rowena Farman, domestic science, cafeteria manager; Bernice Saveker, 5-8 special class; A. A. Thielke, orchestra; Esther Short, nurse; Ida Dornberger, dental hygienist; Hattie Gardner, cook; Mary Evans, assistant cook; Antone Ferro, custodian; L. B. Davidson, E. F. Pope, T. M. Pimental, bus drivers.

Opening of Schools Prompts Safety Plea

Motorists are thrust into the center of the stage as actors of pivotal roles in a drama of child safety, with the opening of schools this month and the return of more than a million California children to their classrooms. The stage is set every time a child crosses the street in traffic and the question of a tragic or happy ending depends mainly on how the motorist plays his part.

Picturing the situation in these terms of dramatic metaphor, a statement issued by the public safety department of the California State Automobile association emphasizes the increased responsibility that opening of school places upon the motoring public. Careful driving in the vicinity of schools is an obligation which every motorist should heed, the statement declared.

The automobile association voices a plea to motorists to cooperate with the boys of the school traffic patrol in their work of protecting schoolmates from traffic dangers. Sponsored by the motorists' organization, patrol units are now in operation in cities, towns and rural school districts throughout northern and central California. Conducted under the direction of police and school authorities, patrol units in this territory have increased until there are now more than 7,600 boys serving in this child safety effort.

Traffic casualties among children of school age have decreased steadily since the inception of the patrol movement. Continued success of the plan, it is pointed out, depends upon motorists cooperating with the Patrol boys.

Prompted by the opening of schools, the California Committtee on Public Safety is conducting a statewide campaign this month to bring about more careful observance of the legal speed limit of 15 miles per hour in the school zones.

"School Zones Are As Safe As You Make Them," is the slogan adopted by the committee for the purpose of impressing the month's safety effort on the minds of motorists.

Library Building Gets Annual Renovation

The Community hall and library building is undergoing an overhaul job. Walls are being re-tinted, repairs are under way on the roof, and the furnaces are being checked in order that everything will be in readiness for meetings this fall and winter.

Mrs. Roy Archibald, Country Woman's club building committee chairman, is directing the work.

Police Insurance Is Nearly Subscribed, Says C-C Secretary

According to Dan Yeager, secretary of the chamber of commerce, $62 of the necessary $75 needed for the insurance covering the night patrolman here has been subscribed. "It is highly gratifying," Mr. Yeager said, "to note the cooperation of the business and professional men in this matter. All of them have realized the need of the patrolman, and have given their help willingly." He is confident that the full amount needed will be in the treasury of the chamber by this evening.

Harry Evans, night patrolman, has been soliciting the funds.

Sierra District Deer Season Opens 16th, Closes Month Later

San Francisco, Sept. 13—The last of the deer season in California for 1933 will open on Sept. 16. On that date the Sierra districts including 1, 1 3-4, 4 1-2, 23 and 25 will be thrown open to hunters. Legal hunting will end in this area on Oct. 15.

Included in the new section of the state to be opened to deer hunting Sept. 16 is some of the best deer country in California. Last year the tags turned in by hunters who went into the Sierra districts were in keeping with 1931, a banner year in deer killed. Throughout California to date the success of hunters in those areas that opened earlier, reports indicate that nimrods had plenty of successful sport. Figures available at the offices of the state fish and game commission indicate the number of bucks brought in by hunters exceeds that of 1932.

The limit in the area to open next week, as in other districts now open, is two bucks, with the exception of district 1 3-4 comprising Modoc, Lassen and the eastern part of Siskiyou counties, where the limit is one buck, and in this district no forked horn deer may be legally killed.

Mrs. Putnam Meets Little Opposition In Campbell NRA Drive

Mrs. O. A. Putnam, chairman of the women's division of volunteer workers for the NRA in Campbell, reports that the work of canvassing the town is almost completed and that almost every woman has signed the pledge to cooperate with their local merchants in the NRA movement.

The consumer who has signed the pledge of loyalty to the NRA has a blue eagle on the window of her home, and they have guaranteed that their trade will go to merchants who display the blue eagle also. Mrs. Putnam states that neither she nor her workers have met strong opposition to the campaign.

THE FARMERS CORNER

By Ralph H. Taylor

If you have at least a 50-50 chance of making good, your credit is good with Uncle Sam!

That reassuring message to California farmers, carrying promise of re-financing and rehabilitation for thousands of producers, now struggling for a new foothold, was brought to California by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., dynamic governor of the farm credit administration at Washington.

Here to launch the new farm credit set-up for this district, which will be one of 12 units in the United States, Morgenthau made it plain that the federal government is not indulging in free-handed charity, but hopes to help the farmer back on his feet with a liberal and yet sensible loan policy.

And the better the farmer's chances of climbing back to solidarity, the better his credit.

Only certain types of credit—mainly the "commissioner loan," designed to meet emergency conditions and save thousands of small farmers from going to the wall—will be available to the man with as little as a 50-50 chance to pay out. These loans, most recent and most liberal addition to the farm credit program, will be limited in amount to $5,000 each, but they'll bring assistance to many farmers heretofore ineligible for federal credit.

Some indication of the very substantial relief which the federal program means to California agriculture is given by the announcement that the farm credit administration plans to loan at the rate of $2,000,000 per month in this district, which includes California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona. Ninety per cent of the applications for loans, thus far, are from California.

With all farm loan agencies of the federal government merged into one, the farm credit administration, the general structure of the credit plan is as follows:

1. The Federal Land bank, which will continue to require a large measure of security. These loans are financed by bonds and the ability of the Federal Land bank to float the bonds—and thereby carry on its work—is predicated on giving the investing public first class security. The federal government, in this instance, does not loan money, but merely its credit. Loans cannot be made for more than 50 per cent of the value of the property involved.

2. Production Credit corporation, which specializes in shorter-term loans to finance planting and harvesting. Funds for these loans will be secured by rediscounting with the Federal Intermediate Credit bank, which issues debentures against such paper. The loans, therefore, must be on the same conservative basis as the land bank loans. Here, too, the borrower must take stock in the local Production Credit corporationo to the amount of five per cent of his borrowings.

3. The new commissioner loans, for which congress appropriated $200,000,000, designed to save farmers from losing their farms and not subject to the strict limitations of the other credit facilities. These are outright loans of cash by the federal government (not subject to bond financing) and can be made up to 75 per cent of the valuation of the farm, together with its improvements, equipments, and personal property connected with the farm enterprise.

On commissioner loans, according to Morgenthau, the federal government is willing to take a 50-50 chance—desirous, above all else, of extending aid to farmers who need it badly and who cannot secure it from any other source. But these loans, as previously stated, are limited to $5,000.

In re-financing many farms, it was indicated, the Federal Land bank will make the loan for the major share, taking a first mortgage on the property. The commissioner loan may then be made in addition, taking a second mortgage, and loaning, in all, up to 75 per cent of the valuation.

Although the permanent headquarters of the farm credit administration have yet to be established in California, Morgenthau said that farmers can secure necessary information, or file applications, at the Federal Land bank in Berkeley.

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THE SCHOOLS AND THE PEOPLE

BY ROY W. CLOUD

State Executive Secretary California Teachers Association

PHYSICAL EDUCATION
(Part Two)

On the corrective side, the school has as yet been unable to make little more than a beginning. There are several reasons for this slow progress, especially the financial costs involved in carrying on a thorough-going corrective program. The schools are filled with children who are defective in one or more ways. School children suffer eye defects, ear defects, defects of nose and throat; they have bad teeth, they are malnourished, they have various correctable minor deformities of body; they have skin diseases; they have ailments of the respiratory, the circulatory, and the digestive system.

They are, in short, possessed of every affliction that humanity is heir to. The school can, and does, discover these afflictions through its program of health examinations. Some of the conditions can be corrected or alleviated.

The child with the slightly stooped shoulders, or with a curved spine, can be helped through instruction and special developmental exercises.

Occasionally the school authorities in more progressive communities will hazard adverse public opinion and provide dental service, buy spectacles, and even provide needed nourishment for children whose parents cannot afford to take care of their needs.

Parent - teachers associations have made the lives of thousands of children not only bearable but livable by activities along this line. Not infrequently the teachers themselves have established funds out of their salaries to take care of the most needy cases.

But the fact remains that hundreds of thousands of children are suffering unalleviated conditions.

A nation occasionally casts up its accounts and takes stock of itself. We did that in the United States during the great war, and we were appalled by the fact that an alarming number of our young men were unfit for military service because of defects—most of which could have been eliminated by a good corrective program in the schools.

These men were unfit for army service, but they and an equal number of young women are apparently satisfactory as everyday citizens, and as parents of the future citizens of the republic.

The schools, and the citizens who are acquainted with the work of the schools, are not content to let such conditions continue. They are carrying on their present limited corrective program as effectively as possible; but they are also waiting for the time when the public will demand that the health needs of every child be cared for.

The developmental function of the school's physical education program has to do chiefly with children in normal physical condition. The general laws of body and mind growth are coming to be known. The school's developmental program is to provide the correct conditions for the harmonious development of the child in accordance with such laws.

Aside from the conditions of nourishment, clothing and shelter, which are presumed to be furnished by the home, the school is attempting systematically planned and supervised activities which will meet adequately every bodily growth need of the child. These activities are offered on the playground, in the gymnasium, on the athletic field, in the swimming pool.

Among the Athenian Greeks—in many respects the most intellectual people who ever lived—the boy spent half his time in physical exercises of a developmental character.

Only a few years ago the public, and even many teachers, looked askance at laws requiring physical education in our schools. It was feared that such activities might detract the child's mind from the studies, and thus interfere with his getting an education. Today educators are coming to realize that education is not merely a matter which concerns the mind, but the body as well.

The developmental program of the school also involves teaching children the habits necessary to mental and physical hygiene. Health knowledge is one thing, and as such it is important. But people do not live and act by knowledge so much as by habit. The problem of the school is to make hygienic, mental and physical habits a mode of living. In this the school often has to work against many contrary influences in the community at large—sometimes even against the ignorance of parents.

Even so, progress is being made in the school's campaign to develop strong, wholesome citizens in place of diseased, broken, dependent members of society.

The recreational function cannot be divorced from the other phases of the school's physical education program. The problem of suitable recreation is one of the most pressing problems modern society has to solve for the benefit of itself and its members.

Books, theaters, movies, and other forms of sedentary intellectual recreation are not sufficient to meet the mental and bodily needs, particularly of the more youthful members of society. For a great majority physical activities of a recreational nature are absolutely necessary.

If such needs are not met through wholesome avenues the results will be—as indeed we can already see on almost every hand—socially unwholesome pursuits freakish, morbid, and vicious in character.

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California Jap Rice, 4 lbs. 17c
Grapefruit Juice, No. 2 can 12c
High Quality Preserves, 16-oz. Jar 18c
Geisha Crab Meat, No. ½ can, ... 22½c
Wesson Oil, quart 39c
Parson's Ammonia, medium bottle 19c
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THE POLICE SITUATION IN CAMPBELL

Do we or do we not need a night patrol in Campbell? Recent events seem to indicate that we do. A poor old man was deliberately slugged in the head with a stone (object, robbery). Another citizen, a younger man, knocked in the head and robbed of $26. The first crime occurred in the daylight; the latter crime during the night or early morning hours. Patrolman Evans feels satisfied that he could apprehend the guilty parties if he received the proper cooperation. Did he receive it? No. And the worst part of it is the fact that the lack of cooperation between citizens and patrol does not exist. From time immemorial, any peace officer has been the target for unjust criticism from certain persons who are opposed to seeing order maintained, nor is our present patrolman an exception to the rule. This community is large enough and I trust progressive enough to see the vital necessity of protection during the night hours. Unfortunately, however, a small group must stand the expense of this protection. The writer has been harping on this subject for many years, and getting only a cussing for doing so, but he believes that he is right and by that token he is going to try at least to awaken enough public-spirited and unbiased citizens to stand squarely behind a night patrolman, no matter who he may be, as long as the patrolman does his duty fairly and without partiality, as he sees it.

In the name of decency and American fairness let us all get up on our hind legs and show a real spirit of cooperation by giving something, no matter how small an amount—but give.

If each home in the district patroled would give but 50 cents a month, sufficient would be raised to pay the patrolman his salary, and to meet this annual insurance as it came due.

Lastly, if there is any justifiable criticism to offer as to the conduct of the night patrolman, or if he is derlict in his duties, then these criticisms should be brought out in the open and not whispered around. Remember that a patrolman is only human.

Yours for better cooperation.

—Walter I. Merrill, M. D.

SOFT SOAP

Editor the Press:

In an article appearing in last week's Press there seems to be a studied attempt on the part of the proponents of the Riley-Stewart tax plan, voted on favorably by the people of the state at the last general election, to put a healing salve on the wounds of the taxpayers.

The taxpayers themselves voted the sales tax. They were interested in lowering the tax on real property. That part is good, but in order to raise the money that the state has to pay under the new plan, some kind of direct tax was necessary. The sales tax spreads it over all the people, but of course works a hardship on many who are really unable to pay. For that reason the tax should be out in the open—not painless.

There are many objections to making this tax painless. If the tax payers were chloroformed by having the tax absorbed into the total selling price there would be many evils arising immediately. Not the least of which wouuld be the possibility that unscrupulous merchants would kite their prices and that price cutting merchants might take the other stand and force unfair competition upon legitimate dealers. The great trouble of course is in the fact that merchants have been made the tax collectors. It is entirely wrong to put this onerous duty upon this part of our population. It is right that the tax payer should know that he is paying this tax. He will immediately take more interest in government. That is exactly what the present state government does not want.

How simple it is for the government to get a large revenue from the sale of cigarettes. How many buyers realize that six cents go to the government on every package of their favorite brand? The tax is not mentioned. The price includes this tax and is a very painless way to get a lot of money. The gasoline tax works in about the same way and is accepted with very little complaint.

The real fallacy in that article and the part that should be vigorously opposed is the statement that the great majority of merchants are now changing to the "one price plan." As a matter of fact they are going to be present at a meeting of the board of equalization today and demand that no change be made in the collection of the tax.

I greatly deplore the publishing of articles in the press of the state used solely for political propaganda. Why can't we have clean statements of fact and then let the people make their decisions in all fairness and honesty?

—H. M. Shadle

Country Women Urged To Reserve Tables Now For Saturday's Lunch

Reservations for the Country Woman's club luncheon which will be a feature of the opening meeting next Monday, Sept. 18, should be made at once, and not later than Saturday.

A delightful program has been arranged and the regular business meeting will be held.

Luncheon has been set for 1 o'clock.

Sewing Club Meets This Afternoon With Mrs. E. W. Ohlen

The Sewing Bee club met at the home of Mrs. E. W. Ohlen on Winchester road this afternoon. The afternoon was spent in sewing and visiting. The hostess served refreshments at the close of the afternoon.

Guests and members present were Mrs. Ida Bruegge, Mrs. Her- Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Amelia Jackson, Josephine LaBarbara, bert Whiting, Mrs. C. J. Paice, and Mrs. Bruegge's mother and sister, Mrs. H. J. Roche and Miss Ethel Roche of Sacramento.

No Quorum

The Ada Rebekah lodge held a regular meeting last Tuesday evening. No business was transacted, however, as there were insufficient members present to make a quorum.

Original "Blue Streak," or Sharp-Shinned Hawk

The origin of the expression "going a blue streak" is hazy but for a practical demonstration of what the term implies, the sharp-shinned hawk, or little blue darter, can give it. When he spies a broiler, quail or other careless feathered luncheon wandering far from shelter, this real chicken hawk can give a good imitation of Capt. Malcolm Campbell's Blue Bird—but with a square meal in view, not for the purpose of setting world speed records.

One of the speediest hawks, the sharp-shinned is also regarded by authorities as one of the most destructive to poultry, game and other beneficial birds. Although measuring but 10 to 12 inches in length, with a wing spread of about 22 inches, this little blue darter, says a publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, "is very partial to chickens and often almost exterminates early broods which are allowed to run at large. No birds, from the size of doves, robins and flickers to the smallest warblers and titmice, are safe from its attacks."

The More Game Birds foundation, an organization of nationally known business men and sportsmen, puts the sharp-shinned hawk as the leading wild life gangster. In its booklet, "More Game Birds by Controlling Their Natural Enemies," the foundation declares: "The sharp-shinned hawk is second in its destructive habits only to the Cooper hawk and goshawk as a game bird enemy and should be controlled at all times."

When Balloons Carried Mail

During the siege of Paris in 1870, 55 balloons carrying mail rose from the beleaguered city, and 47 of them landed safely beyond the encircling German lines. It has been estimated that 100,000 letters were sent out of the capital in this way. The first balloon was the so-called Neptune. It left Paris, September 23, 1870, and carried 250 pounds of letters. The second was the Citta di Firenze, of Italian construction, with 300 pounds of mail, and the third was nicknamed the United States, "because it was composed of three small bags, tied together." The fifth balloon, unnamed, was brought down near the German lines, and both armies fought for its cargo, consisting of postcards, stamped at 10 centimes.

Miniature Twister Wrecks Ranch

A small cyclone, the first of its kind in the community, struck the ranch of Nick Suzzalo on West Campbell avenue Monday night, reduced the trays in his dry yard to kindling, wrecked chicken coops and outbuilding, uprooted trees and tossed debris a hundred feet into the air.

A dog, chained to his house, received a broken leg when he and his dwelling were hurled into the air. Other property damage was considerable.

The miniature twister disappeared as quickly as it had arrived, and no other property in the vicinity was on its calling list.

Scouts Start Friday On Overnight Hike

Work in the scouting groups is progressing rapidly and in fine shape, according to the Rev. J. H. Bennett, scoutmaster. Friday evening Norman McVea and Mr. Bennett will take a group of 12 scouts on an overnight hike to Longbridge, above Saratoga. This will be the first of a series of such hikes.

Visiting Sister

Miss Lilian Wynne, who has been visiting her nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fletcher, for the past week, has gone to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. Leonard Fletcher. From there she will return to her home in Porterville.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR TASTE GOOD BAKERY BREAD

ADVERTISING PAYS! ● ● ●

If that statement seems doubtful, glance through any magazine and observe the ads of big business.

Wihout advertising automobiles would still be in their infancy, and Wrigley would never have been a millionaire. Bustles would still be in vogue.

What is good for a big business is good for a small business, too. The small town merchant or mechanic has his share of competition, and without advertising he risks losing his share of the business.

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"Safest Miles—GOODYEAR"
You get safety in *every* ply of a Goodyear Tire. Every ply is built of Supertwist cord—and anybody who sells Goodyear Tires can show why Supertwist stands more punishment than any ordinary cord. More than that—every ply runs from bead to bead.

"Best Traction—GOODYEAR"
Tests settle this point. Tests on wet pavements. Score—Goodyear stopped 10% quicker than the second best—and 77% better than the poorest. In other words, Goodyears stop quicker than ANY other tire.

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Ira R. Abbott, W. M.
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Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

Fred Jones, N. G.
J. H. Bachman, Sec.

When the Clock Gets Wet

From the Naval Observatory at Washington comes advice that may save a good timepiece. When a clock or watch has been immersed in water, it should be filled with glycerin and taken to the jeweler's at once. This advice was issued as an order to the navy. Clocks at sea are likely to be soaked at any time, with their consequent ruination sure unless cared for properly. The glycerin order was issued to economize on the costly chronometers necessary for navigation. Glycerin is the thing because it has an affinity for water and will mix with it. There are very few oily substances which will do this. That is why a small amount of glycerin added to water makes an excellent and cheap lotion for applying to the face, hands or other parts of the body which tend to chap and roughen.

A Frankenstein

A Frankenstein is a person destroyed by his own works. The term is often erroneously applied to a monster. In Mary W. Shelley's "Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus," published in 1818, Victor Frankenstein is a young Swiss student who, while attending a German university, constructs a humanlike monster of materials obtained from cemeteries and dissecting rooms, and endues it with life by means of galvanism. The soulless monster, shunned by every living thing, is made frantic by unsatisfied human cravings, and commits atrocious crimes, finally inflicting horrible retribution upon the man who usurped the prerogative of the Creator. The author of the book, who was the second wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley, gave the monster no name in her narrative, a fact which leads many into the error of referring to it as Frankenstein.

Giant's Causeway Result of an Upheaval of Basalt

The formation of the Giant's causeway, according to geologists, is the result of an upheaval of basalt along the northern coast of Ireland which occurred during the Tertiary period. This has left a weird and unusual promontory of broken pillars in a series of cliffs which project into the North channel near Bengore Head, about eight miles from Portrush.

When the volcanoes of this district were in activity they sent out sheets of lava over nearly the whole country of Antrim and the adjoining parts of Londonderry and Tyrone. Their molten masses were poured out over the chalk that lies deep below, and ages of erosion have left the cold and rigid columns seen today.

Within an area of several hundred square yards there are some 40,000 of these pillar-shaped rocks and they are cut as if by mathematical calculation. They range in diameter from 15 to 30 inches, most of them being six-sided, although some of them have five, seven, eight and even nine regularly formed sides. Some are 20 feet in height.

The Giant's causeway received its name from a legend that this group of basaltic rocks was once part of a bridge or causeway over which giants passed between Ireland and Scotland.

Banana Industry

The banana industry had a modest enough beginning. At first there was Friar Tomas de Berlanga, who took a banana plant from Gran Canaria, to Santo Domingo in 1516. The schooner Reynard is said to have carried 30 bunches of bananas to New York in 1804, the magazine, Fortune, relates, but the venture was not pursued. In 1866 there was an attempt to ship bananas from Panama to the United States, but it was abandoned. The first successful attempt to ship bananas from the tropics to markets in the United States came when Capt. Lorenzo Baker, a Cape Cod sailing master, picked up a lot of bananas at Port Morant, Jamaica, for 25 cents a bunch and sold them in New York 11 days later for $2.50 and $3 a bunch.

When Education of Deaf Started

The first attempt to teach a deaf-mute recorded in the United States was Philip Nelson's in Rowley, Mass., 1679. From 1773 to 1776 there was a deaf boy in John Harrower's school, Fredericksburg, Va., but not until the early Nineteenth century was concerted action taken to educate deaf children. Francis Green of Boston, whose deaf son was sent to Edinburgh to be educated at Thomas Braidwood's institution, become much interested in the problem. With some ministers, he attempted a census of Massachusetts, 1803, when 75 deaf were found. They then estimated 500 deaf in the United States and urged the creation of a special school.

Old Libby Prison

The old Libby prison, which was moved to Chicago in 1889, was torn down in 1899 and the Coliseum built on the site. The outer wall of the prison was used in constructing the front of the Coliseum, which was built in 1900. The war exhibit, which was housed in the prison after it was taken to Chicago, is in the possession of the Chicago Historical society. The organization also has a pair of the wooden shutters and the main door of the prison on exhibit in its Civil war room. Most of the building material is supposed to have been disposed of by the men who wrecked the building in 1899.

Phoenicia, Narrow Strip Along the Mediterranean

Phoenicia, Phenice or Phenecia, though a very small province, nevertheless occupies a large space in the histories of the Old world. Its people were expert mariners noted for their long voyages, celebrated artisans, energetic colonizers, foremost among traders. Their civilization was ancient, they were renowned worriors, and Carthage, their best known colony, became a notable nation, and rivaled Rome in her best days. The art of using letters we owe to them, so that we might almost call them the authors of literature, as it exists today.

Phoenicia is only a narrow strip of coast from 12 to 20 miles in width, about 120 miles in length along the northern Mediterranean shore of Palestine, north of Mount Carmel, or the modern St. Jean d'Acre. It is watered by several short streams, originating in the mountains of Lebanon which form its eastern boundary. It has valuable harbors at Tyre and Sidon, and Beyreout is an important port. Its soil is fertile, and although poorly cultivated produces in abundance such fruits as oranges, figs, plums, peaches, pomegranates, pears, and ollves; also where allowed so to do, it raises fine crops of grain.

India's Monsoon Depended Upon to Make the Crops

The monsoon, which sweeps the Indian ocean during the season from the end of May to September is one of the most important factors in Indian prosperity.

Nearly the whole amount of rain which falls in India during the year comes in the monsoon, says the Montreal Herald, and if the downpour fails Indian peasants' and farmers' crops are ruined. Anxiously they wait every year for the heavy clouds to burst, when the wind has rolled them across the Arabian sea to India.

In the early days of navigation the Arabs and the eastern voyagers who first sailed the Indian ocean, depended on the monsoon, and the early European trading companies regulated their voyages to the east according to the monsoons.

Today sailors vary their course during the monsoon, which is really a reversal of the normal winds over the ocean.

In the Arabian sea the normal wind is the northeast trade wind, but actually it blows only in the cool season. When the sun is overhead in the north of India a depression develops in the northwest. As a result, the southeast trade wind blows over the Equator and then circles round the center of depression or low pressure, reaching India as a southwest wind.

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Gorilla Has Big Brain

The highest mental development in the animal kingdom is reported to have been the property of a baby mountain gorilla which recently died. A university professor analyzing the brain of the animal for the Smithsonion institution, was startled to find that it weighed 466.6 grams—a little over a pound. Hitherto the greatest growth found was 379.3 grams in adult female coast gorillas. The average weight was 318.8 grams. While the average weight of the human brain is 1,100 grams, the human infant is born with about 36 per cent of this. The baby gorilla, on the other hand, is born with 70 per cent of its brain weight.—Pathfinder Magazine.

U. S. Has Had Only Nine Generals, Three Admirals

There has been nine generals, fifteen lieutenant generals and but three admirals.

Those holding the rank of general:

George Washington (June 5, 1775); Ulysses S. Grant (July 25, 1866); William T. Sherman (March 4, 1869); Philip H. Sheridan (June 1, 1888); John J. Pershing (October 6, 1917); Tasker H. Bliss (October 6, 1917); Peyton C. March (May 20, 1918); Charles P. Summerall (February 28, 1929); Douglas MacArthur (November 21, 1930).

The lieutenant generals have been:

George Washington, Winfield Scott, Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, Philip H. Sheridan, John M. Schofield, Nelson A. Miles, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, Arthur MacArthur, John C. Bates, Henry C. Corbin, Hunter Liggett, Robert L. Bullard and Edgar Jadwin.

The first admiral was David G. Farragut, who held that rank from 1866 until his death in 1870. David D. Porter was an admiral from 1870 until he died in 1891. The rank was recreated for George Dewey in 1899 and lapsed with his death in 1917.

Jazz Time and Syncopation

There is no such thing as jazz time. Jazz is merely noisy rhythm. Ragtime is, however, popular music with syncopated rhythm. Syncopation means that a regular accent has been delayed or hastened beyond its usual beat. Generally, in common time, the accent comes on the first and third beats of each measure. When the second note of a measure is held over and not struck on the third beat, it is said to be syncopated. The same applies when the fourth beat is held over the first of the following bar and not struck. It was not invented by jazz writers but was in common use long before. Beethoven made effective use of it. A well known example is in the "Allegretto" of the popular "Moonlight" Sonata.—Montreal Herald

To Wed

James Grey and Lena Whitmore were among those who declared their intetion to wed Monday.

Grange Meets

A regular meeting of the Orchard City grange was held Tuesday night. The garden and home economics committee gave a talk and exhibit, with decorations of vegetables from the gardens of members.

A Son

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Hobbs (nee Mary Jackson), Saturday, Sept. 2, a son.

Proud Grandads

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Stray are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son Sunday, Sept. 10, at Bakersfield. The new arrival has been named Walter George, after his grandfathers, Walter Stray and George Robson.

To New York

Harold Gardner, accompanied by Willis Noethig and Dave Bloom of San Jose left Saturday morning on an extended motor trip to New York. They will stop over in Chicago for a week's visit with relatives and to take in the fair.

At Twin Lakes

Mrs. Ralph H. Hyde and son Homer are enjoying the week at their Twin Lakes cottage. Mr. Hyde joined them there over the week-end.

To Maine

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cookson and family spent the past week-end with the Dr. W. I. Merrill family. They left from Los Angeles yesterday by rail for New Orleans, and from there will go by sea to visit relatives in Maine.

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